BORGE HAMMOND, JUNIOR, OF LEEDS, Yorkblire, is requested to return home to Leeds as
soon as possible, where he will hear of something to his
advantage, and worth his immediate and personal application, as his father died on the 17th June, 1852.

THOMAS WILKS LORD, for the Executors.

Leeds, (Egg.), Jan 13, 1853.
Should Mr. Hammond pass through New York on his
way home, or be in the vicinity, he is requested to call
and see Mr. George Wilson, 289 Pearl street, previous to
his departure.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO PICKED UP A BUNDLE containing a shawl, on Monday morning, in Amity cear Sullivan street, will leave it at No. 139 Amity street, he will receive the grateful acknowledgments of the

MISS BEATRICE'S NOTE, OF 9TH INST., WAS WITH out any address. Louisa G.'s comes too late, and so does the lady's from Jay street; why all these are requested to be renewed. Miss A. C. has a letter in the Post Office.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE BRETHERN OF MUNN
Lodge No. 100 are particularly requested to meet
on Priday evening, Feb 18, at their hall, 71 Diffision
street, to celebrate their regular anniversary. By order
of J. BERRY, W. M. JOHN MULHOLIAND, Secretary.

O. U. A.—WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION.—THE SEventh annual ball of this association will be held
at the Broadway Theatre, on Tuesday evening, February
22d, 1953. Tickets, which are limited, and but few remaining ansold, can be purchased of James Griffith,
treasurer, No. 14 Ludlow street, William W. Osborn, No.
276 Grand street, John H. Elliott, secretary, County
Glerk's office
G. J. MILLER, President
Jons H. ELJOTT, Seev. John H. Paliott, Secy.

O. U. A.—1853—FEBRUARY—1732.—THE ORDER OF United Americans will (according to their usua custom) celebrate the approaching annivorsary of the birthday of the immortal Washington on Tuesday, 224 lnst, by a public procession, under the direction of Captain John C. Helme, as Grand Marshal, the route to which will be as follows:—Form on the east side of Fifth avenue, right resting on Fourteenth street, at ten o'clock A. M. precisely, and proceed up Fourteenth street to Broadway, around Union Park, down Fourth avenue and Bowery to Chatham steet, and down Chatham street to the Park, through the east gate, in front of the City Hall, where it will pass in review before his Honor the Mayor and CommonaCouncil, and from thence proceed up Broadway to Metropolitan Hall, where the procession will enter, and, at half-past one o'clock precisely, an oration will be delivered by Brother J. W. Bryce, Esq., and other appropriate exercises will take place. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM B. WEISS, Chairman.

INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER, NO. 29, O. U. A .- THE I members of this chapter are requested to be punctual at the meeting this (Friday) evening, at half-past seven P. M., to transact business concerning the welfare of each individual member; also, to make arrangements for the parade on Tuesday, 22d February. By order.

ARCHD. BRADSHAW,

Chairman Special Committee.

OFFICIAL—NOTICE TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF Boiler Iron.—Treasury Department, Feb. 10, 1853.—The affecenth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steum, and for other purposes," approved 30th August, 1852, provides—"That all plates of boiler iron shall be distinctly and permanently stamped in such manner as the Secretary of

not hammered, and the place where the same is manufactured."
In pursuance to the authority vested in this department by the above section of said law, notice is hereby given to the manufacturers of boiler iron that, in future, all iron to be used in boilers, in steam vessels, must be clearly and distinctly stamped in not less than three places on each sheet or plate, as follows, viz: -At two diagonal corners, at a distance of about four inches from the edges, and also about the middle of each plate or sheet, with the name of the manufacturer and the name of the place where manufactured, designating the latter by the name of the city, town, or county, and also State. It is at the option of the parties to add the name of the works. If the plates are formed from charcoal iron which has not been hammered before being roiled, it is to be also stamped, in connection with the above, with the letter C. If of charcoal iron which has been hammered before being roiled, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letter C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked w

REWARD.—LOS!, ON THURSDAY AFTER moon, the 17th of February, in coming from Tioy and Washington streets to Leonard and Elm streets, or returning in one of Kipp & Brown's stages, a gold levewatch, William Cooper, maker, Liverpool, No. 16,642; also a gold pencil. The finder, by leaving the same at Gemmel's, watchmaker, corner of Broadway and Duane street, will receive the above reward.

LOST-ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, in going from the Æolian Hotel, 834 Broadway, to

OST-YESTERDAY, 17TH INSTANT, IN GOING FROM L Grand street and Eowery, through Broome street to Hudson street, and back to the Bowery and Rivington street a pearl portmonnaie, containing four \$5 bills, one \$3 bill, one \$1 bill, two gold dollars and some small change. Any one finding it will be suitably rewarded, by leaving it at 42 Rivington street.

OST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, IN GOING FROM the corner of Bank and Greenwich streets, to 439 Broadway, through crossing streets, a mourning pin, set with hair. Full value will be paid for its recovery, as it

OST—ON THURSDAY NIGHT LAST, IN AMITY atrect, between Laurens and the Greenwich Savings Benk, a sable victorine. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at 66 Amity street.

OST\_ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH INST., FOUR CERTI cates, 25 shares each, of telegraph stock—Nos. 160 161, 162 and 163—of no value but to the owners. The sinder will receive a suitable reward, by returning the same to ISAAC G. HATFIELD, No. 29 Stone street.

OST—A CARBUNCLE BRACELET, ON THURSDAY the 17th inst., in going from Broadway, near Eighth street, to Twelfth street, near Second avenue, thence to Twenty-third street, near Fourth avenue, either in the cars or street. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving the same at No. 313 Twelfth street.

FOUND—IN SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD CARS, one purse, containing money, one bundle of calico, several umbrellas, and sundry other articles, too numerous to mention. Office, Sixth avenue and Forty-third street.

C EDWARDS LESTER, ESQ., AT THE INVITATION OF a the Mechanics' Institute, will deliver a lecture on Saturday evening, Feb. 10, at eight o'clock, in Stayvesant Institute, on the elements which make up an independent working man. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, 25 cents. For sale at the St. Nicholas, Astor House, and American hotels; Stringer & Townsend's book atore, under Barnum's Museum; the Mechanic's Institute, No. 1 Bowery; and at the Stuyvesant Institute.

THRST LECTURE FREE.—AT CLINTON HALL.—POPU-lar lectures for ladies and geutlemen, on Anatomy, Physiology, and the means of preserving and restoring health, by J. M. WIETING, M. D., on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Feb. 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, and 23, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. To be illustrated with decidedly the largest collection of maniking, skele-tons, models, numerous and of various kinds, paintings, &c., of anything of the kind in the United States. Ad-mission—First lecture free; the rest only 12½ cents each.

HOPE CHAPEI, LECTURES—THE REV. DR. JOHN
Proudfit, of Ruigers College, lectures on Friday
evening, at 8 o'clock, iSubject—"The popular element in
the history of the early Christian Church." Tickets 50
cents; two tickets admit a gentleman and two ladies.

CPIRIT RAPPINGS—THE MYSTERY UNVEILED.—DR.

J. B. Dods, the well known author of "Electrical Psychology," having discovered the philosophy of the spirit manifestations, has been invited to lecture at the Matropolitan Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 18. The Doctor does not believe that departed spirits have any agency in this matter, nor that it is a humbug. He will show that it is in accordance with the seundest principles of philosophy, and settle the question. Doors open at 6½; lecture to commence at 7½. Admission 25 cents.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMEN AND their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and beard at 187 Heary street. For particulars, inquire of Robert E. Bunce, at Union Hall Clothing Ware-house, corner Fulton and Nassau streets.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS. Debate in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Reciprocity Question in the House.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

The Canal Enlargement Proposition, &c., &c., &c.

## From Washington City.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1853. The Senate were in executive session to-day nearly tw hours, but accomplished nothing of interest. The Gardiner case, which had been conditionally se

down for trial to-day, was postponed. The Hon. J. R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, is ill, and has been detained from his seat in the House for several days past.

## THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1853. Various petitions were presented.

Mr. Brodhead, (dem.) of Pa., presented a memorial in

PENSION FOR THE WIDOW OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER Mr. Underwood, (whig) of Ky., reported a bill for the relief of Sophia Kerby. He said her husband was a sol dier of the Revolution, and died in December last, over ninety years of age. He received a pension of \$32 a year. He said these parties had thirteen children, one hundred and thirty-five grand children and great-grand children. making in all one hundred and forty-eight descendants

and thirty-five grand children and great-grand children, making in all one hundred and forty-eight descendants during his life. He now asked the Senate to do an act of kindness—to give this old lady, mnety years of age, 365 a year, for the balance of her life.

Cries of "agreed," "agreed."

The bill was taken up.

Mr. Borland, (dem.) of Arkansas, said \$65 was not enough. He moved to make it \$100 a year.

VOCUSE—"Agreed," "five hundred." "two hundred."

Mr. Borland's motion was agreed to, and the bill passed unanimously, the whole proceedings occupying three minutes and a half.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS, ETC.

A large number of unimportant reports were made.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (dem.) of Ill., reported back the bills from the House, establishing territorial governments of Washington and Nedraska.

FRINDOM OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP ABROAN.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, (whig) of Ky., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the memorials praying that freedom of religious worship may be secured to Americans in other countries, made a report, accompanied by the following resolutious:—

Resolved, That it would be just and wise on the part of the government of the United States, in future treaties with foreign nations, to secure, if practicable, to our citizens residing abroad, the right of worshipping God freely and openly, according to the dictates of their own consciences by providing that they shall not be disturbed, molested, or annoyed in any manner, on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their peculiar religion, either within their own private houses, or in churches, chapels, or other places appointed for public worship, and that they shall be at liberty to build and maintain places of worship in convenient situations, interfering in no way with, but respecting, the religion and customs of the country in which they reside.

Resolved, further, That it would be just and wise, in our future treaties with foreign nations, to secure to our citizens residing abroad, the right to purchase and

THE PROFOSED FORTIFICATION OF PORITIAND.

Mr. HAMLIN, (dem.) of Me., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate estimates for putting Portland, Me., in a good condition for defence.

condition for defence.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

Mr. WELLER, (dem.) of Cal., offered a resolution requesting the Postmaster General to communicate copies of all propositions made or contracts entered into within the past six months, for the transportation of the mails from New York, New Orleans and Vera Cruz to San Francisco in California.

THE CENSUS CLERES.

Mr. WALKER, (dem.,) of Wis., submitted a resolution, which was laid over, directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate a list of the clerks, with the name of each, at present employed in the Census Office, stating on whose recommendation, &c., they were appointed.

POSTAL BUSINESS WITH ENGLAND

pointed.

POSTAL BUSINESS WITH ENGLAND.

Mr. SUMMER, (free soil,) of Mass., offered a resolution directing the Postmaster General to communicate a state ment of the amount of postages collected in the United States, on account of the British Post Office, since the postal convention; also, the amount of commissions allowed United States postmasters on the same. Adopted.

COLL MINES IN THE WIST.

tal convention; alse, the amount of commissions allowed United States postmasters on the same. Adopted.

COAL MINES IN THE WIST.

Mr. Bright, (dem.,) of Ia., offered a resolution calling for copies of the reports on the qualities of the several coal fields and coal mines on the western waters.

THE THE ANTER ANTER ATHER.

The resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations, concerning Tehuantepec, were postponed till Wednesday. next, when Mr. Norris has the floor.

THE PACHER RALIROAD HIL.

Was taken up, and

Mr. Brill, (whig.) of Tenn., resumed and concluded the speech, in favor of the bill, commenced on Saturday, the 5th instant.

Mr. SMITH, (whig.) of Conn., followed, also in favor of the bill. In the course of his remarks, he said he was perfectly willing to leave this matter to be arranged and concluded by the incoming President. He had more faith in the President arriving at a wise and particite judgment, than he had in Congress doing so. The two houses of Congress had reduced themselves to the condition of being utterly incapable of doing any legislative business, other than passing the appropriation bills; and they were passed after a strange fashion, in the last hours of the session, when they were rushed through like shot out of a shovel.

Mr. Crass, (free soil) of Ohio, supported Mr. Brodhead's substitute for a preliminary survey, and the subject was postponed.

After an executive session, continuing till near five o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

## House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1853.

As on previous occasions since the House agreed to meet at eleven o'clock, no quorum was present when the and 120 members answered to their names.

THE RECIPEOCITY BILL.

American colonies, upon certain conditions, was taken up.

Mr. Skymour, (dem.) of N. Y., took the floor, and briefly referred to the political policy of Canada, from 1775 to the present time, and said that notwithstanding the efforts, on the part of the people of the country here tofore, to induce the British provinces to come under our form of government, they have adhered firmly to the British crown. He likewise adverted to the action of the English government in relaxing its commercial policy towards its North American colonies, giving them control over the imposition and expenditure of their own revenue. The sentiment of those colonies, so far as appertains to commerce, is a liberal one. From the very first moment they escaped from the thraidom of British rule ever their internal affairs, they addressed themselves to this liberal measure of reciprosity, which he hoped would eventuate in the establishment of free commercial relations with this republic, the believed that the first proposition of free trade came from the British provinces themselves. Certain he was that the first law passed upon this subject was by the Canadian Legislature. This proposition is one which presents itself to our highest consideration, coming as it does from a people less able than we are to break down the barriers of protection. They are comparatively a sparsely settled population, and, so far as capital is concerned, are poor as compared with the people of this country. They desire, but cannot entirely abolish, the commercial restrictions. He had been assured by genicularly. They desire, but cannot entirely abolish, the commercial restrictions. He had been assured by genicular to the state of the servence of the measure of reciprocity, both in Canada and this country, and then the power of governing their revenue, they prescribed the mode by which the revenue should be raised, and it was the only one practicable in that country and in this, namely, by indirect taxation upon imports. This was the reasen why we have not absolute American colonies, upon certain conditions, was taken up. Mr. Skymour, (dem.) of N. Y., took the floor, and

cannot do it. We should have enure recipions, in name only.

Mr. Srinour replied—They must support their government as we do ours, and they cannot do this by direct taxation. They can only support their government by the imposition of duties on imports. If admitted free, they would have no revenue.

Mr. Wasmuran observed—They have no army or navy to support, and no government but such as pertain to the States. Why cannot Canada or New Brunswick support their governments as the States do? He knew it had been

maid by citizens of the provinces that they have great advantages over us, getting along with small duties, and having no direct taxation. Is there any reason why our people should support the governments of the provinces, as they would do indirectly, by the bill which the gentleman from New York has reported?

Mr. Serwour replied by asking whether we can support our government by direct taxation?

Mr. Washburn responded—Do not our State governments do it, and may not the provinces be similarly regarded?

Mr. Weshburn responded—Do not our State governments do it, and may not the provinces be similarly regarded?

Mr. Sermour would reply, by adopting the method pursued by the people of that gentleman's section, namely, by asking another question—whether he would vote for a repeal of the Navigation laws at this time, and the imposition of direct taxes?

Mr. Meshburn said he was not talking about direct taxation, and that if we are going on in this way, passing the bill and breaking down one interest after another, and injuriously affecting the interests of New England and the West, destroying protection piecemeal, and opening the coasting trade to all nations, he would say, let direct taxation come. The only reason he was opposed to it was that he desired to have protection; but, if we cannot have it, then it would be more economical that the government should have free trade and direct taxation, and he would go for them.

Mr. Sexnour resumed, saying he could not leave the subject without referring to the sentiment which has existed for a long time in the eastern part of the country, and of which he was reminded by the gentleman from Maine. He alluded to the doctrine of protection to tile manufacturing interests. But we are approaching a new order of things, and this is a subject which legislation, to invite the trade of all the world. No strong nation should be afraid of free trade. We need of protection when our manufactures were in their infancy, but not now. He then proceeded to direct attention to the treaty making power, the existence of which is made a precedent to the operation of this bill. In this connection, he said the fishery question must be settled, and something done to put this government on terms of understanding with Great Britain, at least for a temporary period, if not permanently. Something should be done by this Congress otherwise we run a hazard of cellision which none like to contemplate. He had heard it said the British government with mission of the Et. Lawrence and of the St. John, and t

cheet of the bill was not to allow the British colonies to have all the advantages of the coasting trade enjoyed by our eitizens?

Mr. Sexmour replied that the question of opening the ports to the navigation of the two countries formed no part of the bill inasmuch as it involves a repeal of the navigation laws.

Mr. Howe asked—Is not this the necessary effect of the bill should it become a law?

Mr. Sexmour replied he was confident there was no such provision in the bill. It does, however, refer to navigation in Canada, on the canals and rivers, but not to the sea coast. As he had promised to restrict himself within an hour, he would say no more upon the present occasion, but might at a future time.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (whig) of N. C., gave notice that he should offer the following amendment—"Provided, that before any of the provisions of this bill shall take effect, the government of Great Britain shall agree with the government of the United States, that all the ports of the British dominions, and of the United States, respectively, shall be open to all vessels of both countries, whether engaged in the coasting trade or other trade, in the same manner and under like regulations as they are now authorized to do with reference to the foreign trade of the two countries."

Mr. Washburn likewise submitted an ameadment.

manner and under like regulations as they are now authorized to do with reference to the foreign trade of the two countries."

Mr. Washetrn likewise submitted an ameadment.

Mt. Feller, (dem.) of Me., took this early occasion to obtain the floor, for the purpose of explaining his own position, being a member of the committee which reported the bill. While he professed to be a thoroughgoing free trade man, at the same time he wished to be understood as believing that free trade in certain things, and protection in certain other things, is the very worst kind of protection, more objectionable than the entire system of protection, and operating more injuriously on certain industrial pursuits of the country. The measure reported from the Committee on Commerce, has an important bearing on the revenue question, as well as on that of free trade. In 1846, when the tariff question was under consideration, it was so adjusted and arranged in its details as to operate with something like equality on all the great industrial pursuits of the country. In that adjustment, the State which he in part represented had a right to complain. While its great industrial pursuit, the production and manufactures of lumber, was protected at the rate of 20 per cent, the coal and iron of the great fate of Pennsylvania were protected 30 per cent, ser a difference in favor of the latter of one-third. This bill, so far as it affects the interests of Maine, proposes to strike off all protection, leaving on the people the most onerous burden of that tariff and revenue measure. While the planters of Louisians, the growers of hersp, the manufacturers of iron, and the manufacturers of Massachusetts are protected, Maine, which consumes all their products, produces only lumber, and this is to be admitted from the British colonies comparatively free. There is a law which pervades the ocean, called the sea law—by that it is the prerogative of the great fish to eat up the little ones; on no other principle could be understand the tariff law, than that i ranged the common burden that it should fall as equall as possible on all. Go back to 1824—at that time Massa chusetts was eminently a State of commerce and navigation: prior to that she opposed the protective policy—be her interests changed, she became a manufacturin State, and asked for protection, and got it—and on a State did taxation bear more heavily than on Main He was interrupted by the expiration of the mornin hour.

hour.

The House then went into committee of the whole on THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala., offered an amendment to the clause making appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Department of the Interior, and in reply to a question, said the intention was for the Secretary of that department to occupy the east wing of the Patent Office building.

the heads of the several departments. This was ruled out of order.

Mr. DEAN, (dem.) of New York, offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish an assay office in the city of New York.

The CHAIRMAN ruled it out of order, and was sustained by the House.

The clause relating to the Mint bill being read,

Mr. BROOKS, (whig) of N. Y., moved an amendment, that there shall be a gold coinage, of at least two and a half millions of quarter cagles, and showed the necessity for this. This was also ruled out of order.

Several amendments were agreed to.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Several amendments were agreed to.
The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

REPORT OF ISRAEL D. ANDREWS TO SECRETARY CORWIN ON THE PERENES—THE COLONIES—CANADA—THE GREAT WESTERN LAKES, RIVERS AND,RAHLHODE.

This very able and comprehensive document, making a volume of about 500 pages, is about ready for distribution. The immense amount of authentic statistical information which it contains, renders it invaluable as a book of reference, and reflects great credit upon its author. Whatever faults may have been found with the administration of the Treasury Department by its present head, Mr. Corwin has fully justified the expectation of his friends in his attention to western and southwestern interests in this respect. His instructions to Mr. Andrews were of the more lisportant results. The gross value of the commerce of the lake ports, in 1851, was \$5:20,000,000 [ileensed American tonnage, 215,000 tons; entered and cleared at all the other ports about 9.500,000 tons. Our commerce with Canada was over \$12,000,000,00 fwhich over two-thirds were exports. The Canada trade for 1852 has fallen off \$1,500,000, while the lake coasting trade has increased about twenty-live per cent, making a gross aggregate for last year of over \$400,000,000. There will soon be completed an aggregate length of 25,400 miles of rail-road in the United States, costing about \$600,000,000, over 1,300 miles are now in actual operation; the balance is in progress. It may be said that nearly every mile of these roads will have a favorable effect on the business of New York, as the great commercial heart of the confederacy. The British colonies have an area of 218,339,415 acres, and a population of 2,500,000; of which about \$19,000,000 is with the United States and \$30,000,000 with Great Britain. These colonies own and employ shipping measuring nearly 500,000 tons. Full statistics of the fisheries and rivers, and aggregate value of river commerce, are all given a place, and are full ef interest. A most interest-ing account of the commerce of al

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT—PACIFIC BASEMAN THE BLOW AT MOCK AUCTIONS—A FIGHTING MAN IN THE ASSEMBLY—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, ETG. EPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1853. The President of the Senate appointed Mess\*s. Vander-bitt, Babcock, Pearce, Davenport, and Upham, as the com-mittee on the first named gentleman's proposition for the amendment of the constitution, in order to secur funds for the completion of the camble. This committee

will report favorably, and the Senate will adopt. The Pacific Railroad bill was discussed, but no wo tohen. It remains in doubt.

Is the House, Mr. Howard moved to compel Mr. Taylor to report the mock auction bill. A colloquy occurred, in which Mr. Howard said he was threatened with a whipping for introducing the bill, and declared himself in readiness to meet his foes, and that he was a fighting man himself. This assertion made members from the rural districts prick up their ears and direct their eyes upon the avowed fighting member from New York. The House was in a rear of laughter for some time, and Mr. Taylor was compelled to report the bill.

Mr. Clapp introduced his bill for the election of Auditor by the people.

The Pilot bill passed to a third reading in the House, has a least maintire.

The Pilot bill passed to a third reading in the House, by a large majority.

The Legislature resolved to adjourn from Saturday to Wednesday, in commemoration of Washington's birthday. The members will proceed to Troy on Tuesday and partake of the usual anniversary dinner. Cards were distributed to-day.

The Comptroller has issued proposals for a loan of \$467,000, at four per cent, redeemable in 1898.

Senator Snow has been absent from his scat several days, on account of severe indisposition.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS-PACIFIC STRANSHIP COMPANY. Mr. BREKMAN (whig) presented the annual reports o the Greenwich and East River Savings Instituti Mr. Bancock (whig) gave notice of a bill relative to Mutual Loan and Accumulating Societies.

Mr. Morgan (whig) gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. STATE PRISON CONVICTS. Mr. WHIGHT (whig) introduced a bill for the relief of

Air. WHIGHT (wing) introduced a bill for the relief of families of State prison convicts.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANT, ETC.

Several local bills were read and passed; also the bill authorizing the Staten Island Railroad Company to run ferry boats.

Resolutions were adopted for an adjournment from Saturday to Wednesday, in honor of Washington's Birthday. NEW YORK COMMON SCHOOLS.

The bill relative to common schools in New York was re-committed.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—SENATORIA

The bill relative to common schools in New York was re-committed.

THE ATLANTIC AND FACINIC RAILWAY COMPANY—SENATORIAL DIGNITY, ETC.

The debate on this bill was resumed by Mr. Babcock, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Bristol.

Mr. Coolex (dem.) said he should (in answer to Mr. Bristol) claim the privilege of saying what he chose on the subject of this bill. And as to what had been said about an executive session, he repelled the idea that a minority had attempted on Tuesday last to defeat that. He believed a majority ruled the Senate. He had not seen it ruled by a minority yet. He had made the motion on Tuesday to delay a matter of no sort of consequence whatever—not of the slightest importance, compared with this great enterprise—involving one hundred millions of dollars. And for this he is charged with bad faith! He should act as he deemed best. Believing the amendment of Mr. Babcock—that the per centage of five per cent should be made in good faith—a good one, he should vote for it.

Mr. Bristol, (dem.)—When a party, as a party, show by their acts that they are acting in concert, and stave off an important matter, they are, as a party, chargeable. When individual responsibility—
Mr. COOLEY—I claim so to act.

Mr. Bristol shat they must take that upon their consciences. He then proceeded to speak of the "factious minority," &c. He said the Senate have a clear democratic majority by the casting vote of the Lieut. Governor, and the factious minority, when last year, he (Mr. B.) acted with the mipority, against the Senate and Governor, and the session of last winter, when the then majority were desirous tog on tho an executive session, and when the Senator from the Twenty-third (Mr. Bristol) and other Senators from the Twenty-third, (Mr. Bristol) and

nada told the country in debate to-day, that on that memorable Tuesday, the majority had been deliberately voted down by the minority. All ordinary feats in arithmetic are insignificant in comparison with this.

Mr. Conger (dem.) opposed the amendment.

Mr. Benner (dem.) opposed the amendment.

Mr. Benner (dem.) opposed the amendment of the tothe corporators of this bill, as in the first section named, it is in the selected or elected few, whose designations is in the seventh section, that the great design of the bill is concentrated. He had no experience in all his examination of character, of any where it was not prescribed that the corporation created should at least give some evidence, by the payment of a portion of their capital, that there was some earners about it. This may become an enormous stock-jobbing fraud, and he desired to guard against even that possibility. He alluded to the fact that when some of the gentlemen whose names he had desired to introduce as corporators in the bill, had learned the company they were to be in, and the possible effect of the bill, they desired their names to be withdrawn, as they did not see what the State of New York had to do with the bill. He was in favor of the work. Show any plan that seems likely, by practicable means, to build the road, and he would vete tor it, and labor for it. But he could not see in this bill, any connection with the building of the road. A great roving corporation, without restriction of ground, is to be sent from Cape Horn to Behring's straits in search of franchices and power. What glory is there to enure to the State of New York from all this? It is even now behind, by two or three years, other States in taking this action. Why should this special act of grace to organize an irresponsible association, be passed by the Legislature?—its very scene of action being at least two thousand miles from the Capitol.

Mr. Rarner, (dem.) analysed the various provisions of the bill, contending that the powers conferred were calculated to promote wha

Assembly.
ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1853. ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1853.

The bill extending the Lebanon Springs Railroad into Vermont was referred, for the purpose of being reported complete.

vermont was referred, for the purpose of being reported complete.

Mr. Howard moved that the Committee on Commerce be directed to report forthwith a bill to suppress mack auctions in New York. He said he had been threatened with personal violence should he urge the passage of the bill. The motion prevailed.

WASHINOTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A resolution was received from the Senate, that on Saturday the House adjourn to Wednesday, to allow the celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Mr. BURROUGHS moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

The Senate resolution was then concurred in, by ayes 53, nays 45.

The Senate resolution was then concurred in, by ayes 53, pays 45.

THE NEW YORK FILOTS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to regulate pilotage and license pilets in the port of New York, which was ordered to a third reading.

FIRSHOMS FOR THIS ETENTYORS OF INDIAN WARS.

Mr. HARDIN had consent to call up his resolution in favor of granting a pension to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1791 and 1792, which was adopted.

ATTENNOON RESIDENT.

Mr. BURNOUGHS MOVED that the general orders.

Mr. BURNOUGHS MOVED to consider the general orders.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Finch, Chatfield, Welsh, Ellsworth and Ashley, and then the Assembly adjourned.

Judicial Nomination in New Jersey.

Judicial Nomination in New Jersey.

Taxvox, Feb. 17, 1853.

Governor Vroom has been nominated to the Senate of Chief Justice. His confirmation is certain.

Interesting Items from Haltimore, MADIAI MEETING—THE MECHANICS STRIKE—BANGER DEAD—LARGE FIRE AT CUMBERLAND, HTC.

An immense meeting of the friends of religious freedom was held to-night, relative to the imprisonment of the Madial. Speeches were made by Reverends Messrs. Berg,

Robinson and Johns.

Reb'nson and Johns.

The mechanics employed on the Baltimore and Chio Reflicad, eight bundred strong, went to work this afternoon at the full advance demanded. The principal large employers still hold cut.

Hernand H. Perry, of the fires of Alexander Brown & Son, bankers, died this afternoon.

A fire occurred at Cumberland our Monday last, destroying an erstire block of buildings our Baltimore street. A number of storekeepers less their entire stocks. The property was insured for \$10,000 in the Franklin Insuitance Company, of Philadelphia. A sectual fire broke out on Tuesday, but was extinguished without doing much damage. There fires are believed to have been the work of incendiaries, and the Mayor offers a reward for their apprehension.

or incendiaries, and the Mayor offers a reward for their apprehension.

6. Hamilton Jones left Charfeston in the steamship Isabel, on Tuesday, for Havana, by direction of the Senate, to inform Mr. King, officially, of his election to the Yice Prezidency.

## The Post Office Defaleation at Mobile.

NEW CRIEFINE, Feb. 16, 1858.
Considerable excitement exists at Mobile in consequence of the refulcation of \$20,000 in the Post Office accounts.
The maire of the defaultor was not certainly known in Mobile. [Fince ascertained to have been the postmaster.]

. Fallure as Cincinnati. Two large theese dealers and commission merchantialled to-day. The extent of their liabilities is not yet as certained.

The Steamship Crescent City Aground.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1853.

The steamship Crescent City, which left here on Saturday for New York via Havana, is aground on the bar, at the Sonthwest page.

Markets.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1853.

The Niagara's news was received at half-past six o'clock this afternoen. The business of the day has been 4,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 9e.; good middling and qualities above are scarce. The stock on hand at this port is 258,000 bales, and the receipts to-day have been 11,000 bales. Mess, pork is steady at \$15.50 a \$16. Large sales of bacon sides have been made at 8½c. Whiskey sells at 21c. Freights are advancing.

New ORIEANS, Feb. 16, Noon.
The sales of cotton this morning have been 4,000 bales,
at a decline of %c., since the receipt of the Niagara's
news. Strict middling is now quoted at 8%c.

United States District Court.

Before the Honorable Judge Betts.

The United States vs. Three Packages marked "N.Y." (in a diamond), and numbered 11,12, and 13, containing millinery, ribbons, collars, and other articles.—J. Prescott Hall, United States Attorney, appeared for the government, and Henry Morrison for Michael Myers, the claimant of the goods.

This action was brought under section 66 of the act of Congress of March 2d, 1759, and section 4 of the act of May 28, 1830, which declare that goods imported into the United States at a less price than the actual cost and market value of the same at the time and place of exportation or procurement, when done with intent to defraud the revenue, shall become forfeited to the United States. The articles in question were exported from London by the house of Isaac Benjamin, and arrived here in the steamer Asia on the 13th of March, 1852. The Custom House appaisers, upon 'instituting an examination of the packages, were of opinion that the merchandise was undervalued forty per cent on the whole, some portions being more and some less than that proportion. The invoice stated the value at £331 18s., while the appraisers raised it to £477. They were supported in their opinion when, upon a closer examination, they found in one of the packages, wrapped in the folds of a piece of goods, duplicate bills of sale, from the house of R. S. Cox & Co. to the house of Benjamin, of a small portion of the goods in that package, and, upon comparing them with the invoice, ascertained that in the latter the goods referred to were marked down at £8 3s., and in the bills of sale said goods were stated to have cost Benjamin £11 13s. 3d.—a difference of forty-three per cent.

The defence claimed that this merchandise was composed of remnants, and the depreciation in value arose from that circumstance; but the opposite was shown by the prosecution. Mr. Rose, an appraiser, testified that these were not remnants, but whole pieces, ranging from twelve yards to thirty-six yards in length, and

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR .- Mr. Julius Austrian. merchant at Lapointe, arrived here on Saturday, from that place. He came by way of Fond du Lac, Sandy Lake and Crow Wing—a distance of about four hundred and sixty miles, and made the trip in four hundred and sixty miles, and made the trip in mineteen days. He travelled on snow shoes, with a dog train carrying provisions and baggage, and veyageurs for guides, and camping, the party sleeping out in the open air, almost-every night till they reached Crow Wing, some one hundred and forty miles from here. That's the way they make journeys over the deep snows of the far North. The degree of cold these Northmen can stand, travel, and sleep in, without freezing, or seriously suffering, is almost incredible. During most of their journey, the snow averaged a depth of four feet. Mr. A. brings but little news. In the early part of December it was very cold at Lake Superior, the spirit failing at Lapoint to the night of the 22d, to 45 deg. below zero. On the same night the lake froze over from Lapointe to the main land on the north side, a distance of three miles, so that it could be crossed next morning. The lake rarely freezes over there so early. During the last year there has been a large increase of business on Lake Superior, and last fall more fish were taken than in any previous season. The fishermen consist mostly of Chippewa Indians and half-breeds, and fish constitutes a large portion of their food. Mr. A. put up 200 bbls. in one month for shipment. At Lapointe flour was selling, when Mr. A. left, at \$10 to \$13 per bbl.; at Fond du Lae \$18, and pork 50 cents per pound—California prices.—St. Paul (Minnesota) Democrat, Jan. 26.

DIDLER AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.—Officer Holmes yesterday arrested, at the Tremont House, a young man who registered his name as Nelson Williams, Cayuga Co., N. Y.—Soon after his arrival he handed a small package to the clerk, impressing upon him the necessity of keeping it under the closest lock and key. In the course of the day Williams went to one of the clerks, and desired him to obtain the package from the safe, in order that he might get a little money from it; but before he had done this, he concluded that if the clerk would lend him \$8 for an hour or two he would not disturb the package. This was done. Someti ne after, a little suspicion having arisen, the parcel was opened, and found to contain nothing but waste paper. The stranger desired the matter might be hushed up, and to this end proposed if some one would go with him to his friends in the city he would obtain the amount, which he pretended had been spent. But after a tramp over half the city, no friends could be found. Search was made on his person, when the \$8 was discovered. In one of his pockets was also found a ticket for a package deposited at the Astor House, where, no doubt, a similar fraud has been practised. He was committed to jail, and will be examined this morning. He is evidently one of the diddlers, though not a very big figured one.—Boston Bee, Feb. 17.

SEVEN RAILROAD CARS AND FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON DESTROYED BY FIRE.—We learn that an accident occurred to a freight train on the South Carolina Railroad yesterday evening, near Fort Motte, about ninety-six miles from Charleston involving a considerable loss of property. The tenth car, about three hundred feet from the engine, was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be checked, communicated to six platform cars, which, together with the contents, about five hundred bales of cotton, were totally destroyed. The heat was so intense as to melt the wheels and rails together, injuring a considerable portion of the road, so as to delay the arrival of the Columbia train until 6 P. M.—Charleston Mercury, Feb. 15.

Mail. Robbery.—Postmaster Merrill received a despatch by telegraph yesterday, stating that the Buffalo mail bag, which left here on Sunday, was found in a field between Waukegan and Kenosha, the bag cut, and the contents scattered about. The envelopes were dated the 6th. The contents were picked up and brought to the Waukegan office. This bag contained letters for Buffalo, and the mail to be distributed for all intermediate points between Buffalo and New York and Boston—including Boston, but not New York. Postmaster Merrill left bere for Waukegan this morning.—Milwaukie News, Ftb. 11.

News says:—The new liquor law passed the House on Tuesday by a majority of 12; it was sent up to the Senate. We hope that it will receive its deathblow there, for it is a wicked and most grossly unconstitutional law.

# ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP OHIO.

The steamship Ohio, Lieut. Cartstein, arrived at this port about three o'clook this mo, ning. She left Aspin, wall on the evening of the 3d and r sached Kingston, Ja., on the 6th. In attempting to leave the last named port on the 8th inst., she was run aground by the pilot and remained fast until lightened of her cha.'as and anchors, water, and 140 tons of coal. A 'ter getting' affoat she re-turned to the city and finally left on the morning of the

She brings the California mails of Jan. 15th, \$1,585,320 in gold dust, &c., on freight, and 314 passengers.

Among her passengers are Coll J. C. Hays (the celebrated Texian ranger) and Gen. John E. Addison, of San

The following is	the		
SPECT	E LIST	OF THE ONLY	- Environ
Am. Ex. Bank		Drexel & Co	50,400
Adarms & Co		Geo Daniele:	2,024
Aymar & Co		Everett & Brown	496
Brown Bros & Co	35,200	Foster, Elliott an o.	25,375
Beebe & Co		Field Merritt & A .	
Burgoyne & Plume.	309,000	S. W. Fonder & Co	11,500
Collins, Cashman &		Wm. Ploge & Cot	30,000
Co	11,390	Chambarlink I fel on	4,256
F. Hirsch & Co	1.630	CW& A Thomas	17,588
H. S. Henry	286	Tucker & Lightboarts	2,000
Dr. Holyoke	115	Alfred Titompsorf: .	60
Panama RR. Co	10,000	Wilkinson & Co	5,000
John R. Rue	4,089	Wells, Fargo & Cor.	50 008
Seligman & Cot	20,000	Weeks, Kelly, & Co	91 100
Stelheimer Bros	2,025	Mowland & Asp'wall	30.4 10
Solomon & Hart	1,290		95.00
		81,1	85,00

The following is a list of the CHINGS AND COMICS PASSENGERS.

J C Addison, P Host and servanth G P Tibbe Mr. P P Huiff, R P Mead and servant, (Adams & Co's Express), J R Keily (Wells Farge's Express), Capt Jas T Joltston, F W Thurston, L A Simon, S W Pratt, Chas Gillman, The Bailey, John Orr, Geo Wiseler, Capt W Brooks, Me Baldwin, Bruce McKinney, M S Draper, G Canalli, P M Kelly, Samuel Buell, Francis Hall, C Dussenberg, Mile Scarles, Capt T P Dowling, G Turner, J Riley J C. Palmer, 1887, child and servant, Kev Mr Richmond and lady, Rev Mr Snolair set lady, War H Ranlett, mail agent, Mrs Raslett and daughter, C C Attain and lady, L Barker, C W Rand, Jamas Gibbs, Dr C W Bell, H W Fairbanks, Geo Wells, J Soule-Bowman, Elliott Johnson, L A Garnett, Col J C Hays, Gen S Lyons, J H Bullard, D Ladd, G Merrall, J Janney, J Daie, J S Leddy, S P Williams, A Leeler, Geo A Young, Silas Briggs, A C Lang, H P De Groft, J R Green, D L Lockwood, J S Chadwick, C H Badger, Geo Grattan, A Arbe, M Francilli, C C Clark, J Turner, J S Rider, S Lute, Geo Gilbert, M C Chaney, J A Pannale, Mr Volten and lady, M Snow, Miss Russell, Linebach Perkins, L Burton, L Barker, Mr Draper, J Ainsworth, W Passeock, James Butler, Mr Arnold, L Trantman, H A Curran, J Wright, Mr Butterfield, J W Kennell, H C Webster, M Andrews, H M Sinclair, Levi Mason, Bobert Turner, C W Otott, S P Torner, G Chapman, William Bailey, C O Brigham, R Fattey, G Boyd, C W Bittman, J C Johnson, J S Samber, A Weiss, H Citto, W Citto, M Azmidoa, Mr Judson, J C Class, J M Gormer, S Barr, P L Chandler, H Hamilton, R Shannon, J M Downing, J Harmer, D Adams, J S Sulley, J W Fritteper, G Taylor, P L Moore, J P Claypool, J K Thomas, J L Sanborn, C Shutland, S Equity, H C Leonard, H Wadsworth, M C Robbins, S Garder, C A Colbrook, E K Gallup, A H Little, and 151 in the steerage.

LIST OF DEATES ON BOARD THE OHIO During her passage from Aspinwall to New York :-

During her passage from Aspinwall to New York:

Feb. 4. Edward Hirst, aged 20 years, of Reading, Yorkshire, England, of disease of the heart. Buried at sea.

Feb. 6, Charles Fisher, aged 24. of Cincinnatus, Courtland Co., N. V., of billious remittant fever. Buried on shore at Kingston.

Feb. 8, Feter Conner, aged 45, of Ireland, of billious remittant fever. Buried on shore at Kingston.

Feb. 11, Invid Barron, aged 30, of Pittsburg, Penn., of billious remittant fever. Buried on shore at Kingston.

Feb. 17, E Ayers, aged 26, of Ellenville, New York, of billious remittent fever Buried at sea.

Feb. 11, George McCarly, aged 27, of Ireland, of billious remittent fever. Buried at sea.

Feb. 11, John Inle, of Harel Green, Wisconsin, aged 30, of billious remittent fever. Buried at sea.

J. Franklin Stiles and Robert Burns were sent to the charity hospital. at Kingston, Ja, Feb. 7, 1853.

The Ohio syoke the steamship Georgia, bound from

The Ohio spoke the steamship Georgia, bound from this port for Aspinwall, off St. Insgua, on the 12th inst. The Ohio brings nothing new from Kingston. Our correspondent there writes that they had pleaty of rain, and

The steamboat Samson, Captain Phillips, while lying at Quarantine, took fire this morning, and was entirely at Quarantine, took fire this morning, and was entirely at the local for towing destroyed. She was used as a tow-boat for towing vessels in the barbor.

THE RIPLEY TRAGEDY.—Robert Peters, who was shot on the 9th instant by Charles Baird, whose sister he had seduced and refused to marry, was still living on the 11th inst.; but there was little probability of his recovery. Baird was in California when the news of his sister's ruin reached him. He immediately left his business, and scarcely took rest or food until he reached Ripley. He sought an interview with Peters, and used every argument and diately left his business, and scarcely took rest or food until he reached Ripley. He sought an interview with Peters, and used every argument and every entreaty to induce him to make the only reparation left possible. Baird finally offered Peters three thousand dollars of his hard earnings if he would marry his sister. When this was refused, Baird drew his pistol and shot the seducer, with the intention, as he frankly avers, of killing him on the spot. Miss Baird is said to be partially deranged. The utmost sympathy is felt in Ripley for Baird and his sister. Peters is a tailor, and formerly worked in the establishment of Mr. Haddox, in this city. Another version of the story is, that Miss Baird was engaged to a man named Patterson, who refused to marry her, on account of receiving a letter from Peters, in which he stated that he had frequently had illicit intercourse with Miss B., and advised Patterson not to marry her. Baird was written to by his sister, informing him of her condition, and of Patterson's failure to perform his obligations, and he returned home to settle the matter with him. But in an interview with Patterson he learned the above facts, and was furnished with Peters' letter. He acknowledged it to be genuine: but declined marrying the woman he had so foully wronged, and was punished, if not as he ought to have been, yet in a way which the natural feelings of almost every brother will justify.—Cin. Gaz., Feb. 12.

FINANCES OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Auditor's annual report of the financial condition of the Commonwealth has been published, by which it appears that the debt of the State is \$6,685,705. About six millions of this debt is for loans to railroads, and is amply secured. The total amount of receipts for the past year has been \$1,781,704, including regular revenue and loans to meet extraordinary expenses. The expenditures have been \$1,515,559. The excess of expenditures over the revenue in the years 1851 and 1852, has been \$152,125, and for the year 1853 will probably be about \$50,000. Besides the usual State expenses of 1853, about \$362,000 will have to be provided to meet extraordinary expenses and floating debt, in addition to which will be the cost of the constitutional convention. Among the chief expenses of the year 1852 were: the Legislature, \$134,330; salaries, \$81,138; State printing, \$25,168; reception of Kossuth, \$11,591; State paupers, \$100,647, &c. The total value of the public property is \$10,851,960; of this \$1,802,446 is invested in buildings, arsenals, arms, bridges, &c., and is unproductive; \$5,049,555 in the form of hours, of mategages of relivence for arms, bridges, &c., and is unproductive; \$5.049.555 in the form of bonds, of mortgages of reilroads for loans, and \$3,999.568 in lands in Maine, claims on the general government, &c. The amount of the school fund is \$951.424. The mode suggested to meet the floating debt caused by the increased expenditures of the past two years is by a direct tax.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LYNN.-About four FATAL ACCIDENT AT LYNN.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as an Irishman named Richard Roach was at work near the depot of the Saugus Branch Railroad at Lynn, engaged in sawing wood with a circular saw carried by steam power, the balance wheel broke, and part of it struck Roach, taking his head completely off. A piece of the wheel flew through the roof of the building, and another portion was picked up half a mile from the scene of the accident. Roach leaves a wife and six children.—Boston Journal, Feb. 15.

A TRAGEDY ON TENNAS RIVER.—A flatboat was recently discovered affect on the Tensas river, near-Trinity, in which two men, named Wm. Park and — Saunders, were found dead. Their skulls had been mashed, and the bed on which they laid was bespattered with their blood and brains. Saunders had his throat cut. The man who is supposed to have committed the murders was seen two days after in Natchez, and there took passage on a steamer for Wheeling.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Three brothers named Blunt, living ten miles southeast of Clinton, Louisians, got into a fight with one another, a few days since—one, of them was shot dead instantly, another one severely and dangerously wounded, and the thir decaped unburt. The wounded brother it is thought will recover.

FOREIGN CONSUL.—The President has recenized James H. Causten as consul of the republic Chile for the city of Washington.